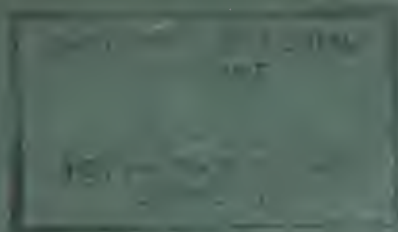


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BURGH OF GREENOCK



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

BY

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Printed and Published by



BURGH OF GREENOCK



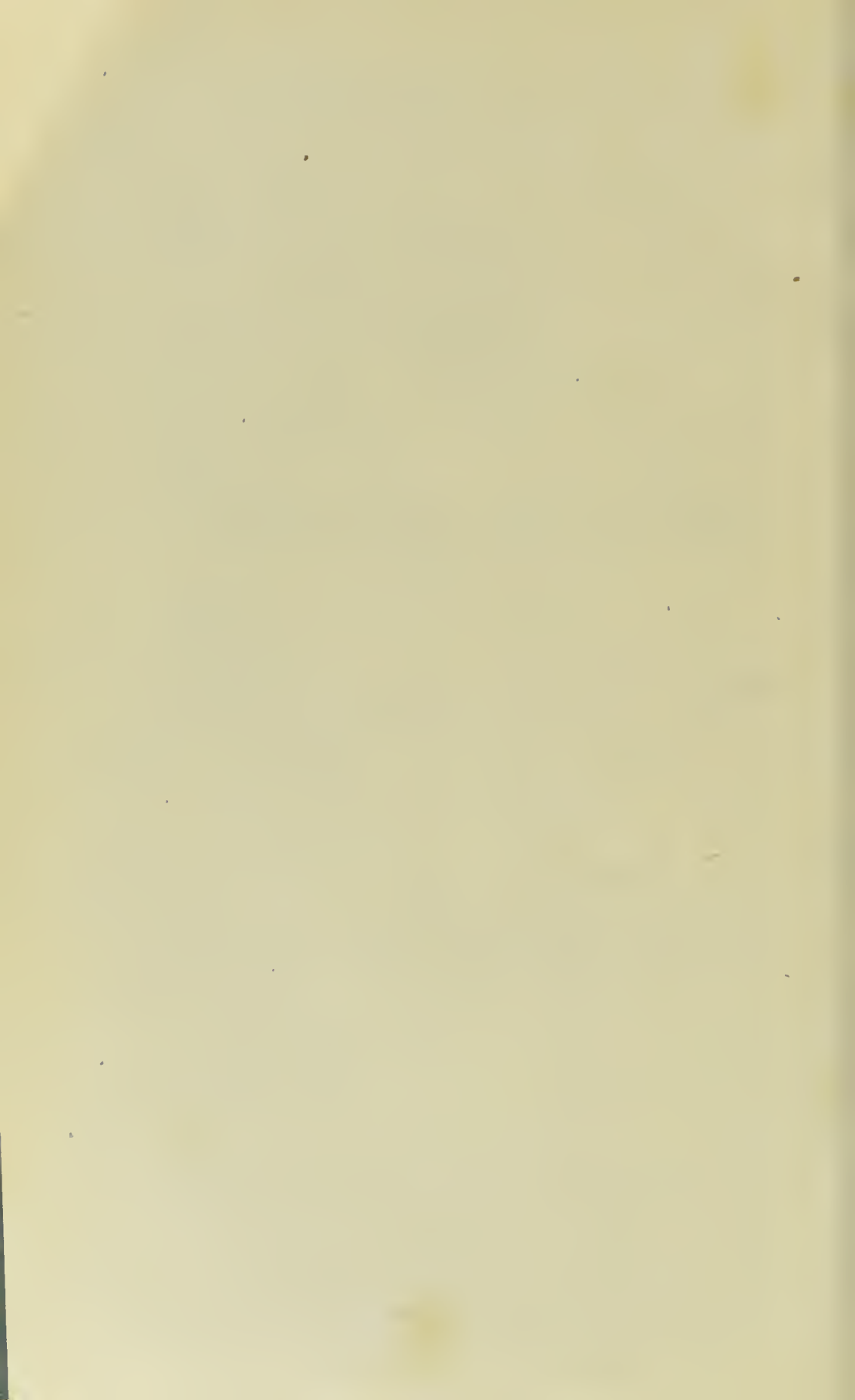
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE BURGH
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BY
ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

GREENOCK:
PRINTED BY R. A. BAIRD, LTD., MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
1947



LIST OF STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

ALASTAIR ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Resigned 7/2/46*).

ROBIN FREELAND, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Took up duty 28/1/46*).

GLADYS MONTGOMERY, M.D., D.P.H. (*Resigned 15/4/46*).

MINNIE AITKEN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*Took up duty 15/4/46*).

Health Visitors.

JOAN M. POLLOK.

JEAN WOOD. (*Retired 5/9/46*)

MARY WATSON.

Mrs. JESSIE GILLESPIE. (*Retired 15/1/46*)

SARAH A. CRAWLEY.

NELL W. McMURTRIE. (*Took up duty 9/9/46*)

DOROTHY MACFARLANE (*Resigned 20/2/46*)

ISABEL CRUMLISH.

ANNIE LONIE.

FLORA MACISAAC.

CATHERINE COYLE.

Mrs. ROSS. (*Took up duty 16/5/46 Resigned 15/7/46*)

HARRIET MACPHERSON (*Took up duty 1/9/46*).

MARY MACLEOD (*Took up duty 2/9/46*)

MAUD STEELE (*Transferred from Greenock and District Nursing Assoc. to Local Authority service 1/10/46*)

In addition, one nurse of the Greenock and District Nursing Association acts as whole-time Health Visitor under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Public Health Staff.

JOHN MCCRONE, Epidemic Officer.

MINNIE SINCLAIR. (*Retired 15/5/46*)

ELSIE C. GREENHAM.

MARGARET C. MACELWEE.

MARY A. CORMACK.

MARY KINCAID (*Resigned 30/1/46*)

JENNY MUIR.

BETTY McNAB. (*Took up duty 6/5/46*)

DOROTHY PRESTON (*Resumed duty 3/2/46*)

PHYLLIS L. CHANDLER.

MATILDA BAUMGART. (*Resumed duty 1/8/46*)

AGNES GREENLEES. (*Resigned 1/3/46*)

Mrs. J. SUTHERLAND. (*Resigned 2/2/46*).

MARGARET WALMSLEY.

MARGARET NELSON (*Took up duty 17/6/46*)

Corporation Midwives.

Mrs. MARY RAMPLING.

Mrs. M. S. MACKAY.

JEAN PENNIE. (Mrs. GILMOUR)

ANNIE S. McDERMID.

Mrs. ISABELLA SWAN.

Mrs. HELEN HAMILTON.

In addition to the above Greenock and District Nursing Association provide two full-time Midwives.

Rankin Memorial Hospitals.

JAMES BAXTER, M.D., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., Resident Medical Officer.

MARGARET McLENNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.

Venereal Diseases Special Treatment Centre.

JOHN CARSON, Orderly.

LIST OF STAFF—*Continued.**Disinfecting Station.*

PATRICK O'KANE, Station Disinfecting Officer. (*Retired 22/2/46*)
 ARCHIBALD COMRIE, District Disinfecting Officer. (*Resumed duty 5/8/46*)
 DUNCAN McLEAN, Station Disinfecting Officer (*took up duty 5/8/46*)

Reception House.

Mrs. KERR, Caretaker (*Retired 15/5/46*)
 Mrs. ROBERTSON, (*Took up duty 16/5/46*)

Day Nursery.

Mrs. CHRISTINA S. B. WELLCOAT, S.R.N., Matron. (*Resigned 15/7/46*)
 Mrs. J. TELFER, S.R.N., (*Took up duty 16/7/46*)

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds.

Mrs. DONALD. Mrs. BOE. (*Resigned 29/9/46*)
 Miss ELIZABETH MILLER. (*assumed duty 29/9/46*)

Part-time Officers.

JOHN MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., L.M., M.R.C.O.G., } Surgeon.
 WILLIAM A. MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., } Accoucheurs.
 RANDOLPH DOUGLAS, L.D.S., D.D.S., L.R.C.P., Dental Surgeon.

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To the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND,
and the LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE BURGH OF GREENOCK.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Burgh for the year 1946.

Unfortunately it cannot yet be said that all the adverse factors of a state of war have now ceased to operate. There is, however, definite evidence that an improvement has occurred in the general health of the community.

The birth rate is the highest recorded since 1943: the death rate is the lowest since 1938 and that year had the lowest figure on record: furthermore, the infantile mortality rate and the non-pulmonary tuberculosis death rate are both below the figures of any previous year.

Tuberculosis is still the greatest communal problem and institutional accommodation remains woefully inadequate.

Miss Sinclair, Chief Clerkess, Mrs. Gillespie and Miss Wood, Health Visitors, retired during the year after 28, 26 and 24 years faithful service in the department and I wish to record my sincere appreciation of their unfailing devotion to duty.

My sincere thanks are due to members of the Corporation for their constant support and to the staff of the department for their unfailing loyalty and encouraging help under all circumstances. The co-operation of my colleagues in the Corporation service has again been forthcoming in full measure.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE,
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1946.

Population as estimated at the middle of 1946,	75,231
Acreage of Burgh,	3,739
Density of population per acre,	20.12
Birth-rate,	20.7
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births,	4.9
Marriage-rate (uncorrected)	9.1
Death-rate—all causes	12.9
Death-rate—all tuberculosis	1.10
Death-rate—tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.96
Death-rate—non-pulmonary tuberculosis	0.14
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	0.17
Infantile mortality rate	62
Neo-natal death rate	35
Stillbirth rate	37
Maternal death rate (Registrar General)	3.03

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise indicated.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS.

A—EAST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I., II., and III.

B—EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT corresponds to municipal wards Nos. IV. and V.

C—WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI. and VII.

D—WEST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VIII. and IX.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1946.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Burgh to the middle of 1946 is 75,231 and this figure has been used as the basis for all statistical calculations except where otherwise indicated.

This estimated population shows an increase of 1,943 over last year's figure.

The natural increase of population is 678. This shows an increase on last year's figure of 523 and is also above the average for the last ten years, namely 534.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during 1946 was 1,656. This number on correction becomes 1,648 (867 males and 781 females) and the equivalent rate is 20.7. Last year's figure was 18.6 and the average for the last five years is 19.8.

This is the highest rate since 1943 when it was 21.0.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole is 20.3.

Tables I—IV. give further information on this subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 102, a decrease on last year's figure of 111 and below the average for the last ten years, namely 141. The corresponding infantile mortality rate is 62. Last year's figure was 74 and the last ten yearly average 86.

This is the lowest infantile mortality on record.

The rate for Scotland is 53.8.

Premature birth was responsible for 36.27% of the total infantile deaths; atrophy, debility and marasmus for 15.68; pneumonia for 15.68 and diarrhoea and enteritis for 9.80%.

The neo-natal death rate was 35 as against 36, the average for the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 29.9.

Stillbirths numbered 62 giving a stillbirth rate of 37 as against 43 the average of the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 32.0.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths registered in the burgh was 974. When corrected for transfers this figure becomes 970 (514 males and 456 females). The corresponding death rate is 12.9. This figure is lower than last year when it was 13.3 and below the average for the last five years 13.9.

The average age at death was approximately 61 years as against 56 the average figure for the last ten years.

The death rate for Scotland as a whole is 13.1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1946 :— Heart disease, 229 ; cancer, 134 ; cerebral haemorrhage, 93 ; tuberculosis, all forms, 72 ; congenital debility, 66 ; violence, 47 ; bronchitis, 45 ; pneumonia, 44.

Tables II and III give further information regarding causes of death, which may be conveniently grouped as follows :—

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—Influenza was responsible for five deaths (all in persons over 45 years of age), diphtheria for three deaths (all in persons under five), typhoid fever for two, measles, whooping cough and cerebro-spinal fever for one each.

The total number of deaths from this cause was 13 which produced a death rate of 0.17. These figures are higher than the corresponding figures for last year, namely 11 and 0.13, but lower than the last quinquennial averages of 21 and 0.29.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—During the year the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 72 and the corresponding death-rate 0.96, as against 72 deaths and a rate of 0.98 last year. The average rate for the last five years is 0.99. The rate for all Scotland is 0.64 (provisional figure).

Tuberculosis of other organs gave 11 deaths. The non-pulmonary rate is 0.14 which is lower than last year's rate of 0.29 and also below the last quinquennial average of 0.32. The rate for all Scotland is 0.15 (provisional figure).

The total tuberculosis death-rate is therefore 1.10 which is lower than last year's figure of 1.27 and also below the average for the last five years 1.31.

MALIGNANT DISEASE.—Cancer in its various forms was responsible for 134 deaths (72 males, 62 females) and the death-rate is 1.78. Last year's number of deaths was 132 and the rate 1.80. The average number of deaths for the last ten years is 127 (64 males and 63 females) and the death rate 1.63 (males 0.81, females 0.82).

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—The number of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system was 249, of which 229 were from diseases of the heart and 20 from other causes. The heart disease death-rate is 3.04, which is higher than the corresponding figure for last year 2.93, and higher than the last five yearly average 2.77.

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—These diseases produced 106 deaths during the year, which figure gives an equivalent death-rate of 1.40. These figures are lower than those of 1945 which figure gives an equivalent death-rate of 1.40. These figures are lower than those of 1945 which were 114 deaths and a rate of 1.55. The average number for the last ten years is 141 and the rate 1.82.

Pneumonia was responsible for 44 of the total respiratory deaths and the death rate from this cause is 0.58. Last year the number was 39 and the death rate 0.53, the average rate for the last five years being 0.78. Of these deaths 16 occurred in children under one year, two in children aged 1—5 years and 7 in persons over the age of 65.

Bronchitis accounted for 45 deaths and of these none were in children under the age of five, while 31 were in persons over 65 years of age. The death-rate is 0.59 as against 0.77 last year and the previous quinquennial average 0.73.

DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.—The deaths classified under this group numbered 106 of which 93 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death rate from this cause is 1.23 as against 1.40 last year and the last five yearly average 1.39.

DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Deaths referable to the digestive system numbered 40, of which 14 were due to diarrhoea and enterities and of these ten occurred in children under one year of age. Six were caused by gastric and duodenal ulcer, 7 by diseases of the liver, 3 by appendicitis and 10 by other digestive diseases.

The number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under one year was 12 in 1945 and the last quinquennial mean is 19.

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.—The deaths from diseases of this system totalled 33 of which 24 were due to nephritis and 9 to other conditions.

DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.—The Registrar General shows five deaths from this cause of which all are attributed to puerperal causes other than sepsis.

The following table gives the Registrar General's puerperal death figures for the period 1900-1946, along with figures calculated in

this department, which, being the result of considerable detailed investigation, probably give a more true indication of the maternal death-rate :—

Period	Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis, Registrar General.	Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes, Registrar General.	Total Puerperal Death-rate Registrar General.	Maternal Death-rate Public Health Department.
1900—1904	2.46	2.84	5.31	—
1905—1909	1.59	3.53	5.13	—
1910—1914	1.26	5.37	6.63	—
1915—1919	0.88	4.95	5.83	—
1920—1924	1.58	4.71	6.29	—
1925—1929	1.80	4.16	5.96	—
1930,	—	4.76	4.76	5.82
1931,	1.62	6.49	8.11	8.11
1932,	1.76	5.28	7.04	5.87
1933,	3.05	4.27	7.32	6.71
1934,	0.60	4.21	4.81	4.21
1930—1934	1.40	5.00	6.40	6.14
1935,	1.77	4.72	6.49	7.67
1936,	1.83	4.28	6.11	7.34
1937,	0.57	4.57	5.14	5.14
1938,	1.21	2.43	3.65	3.65
1939,	1.21	5.44	6.65	6.65
1935—1939	1.31	4.29	5.60	6.09
1940,	0.62	4.94	5.56	4.94
1941,	1.32	2.63	3.95	4.61
1942,	1.26	3.14	4.40	3.14
1943,	1.78	3.57	5.35	4.16
1944,	—	2.99	2.99	3.59
1940—1944	1.00	3.45	4.45	4.08
1945,	1.34	0.66	2.00	2.65
1946,	—	3.03	3.03	4.00

The maternal death rate for Scotland is 2.2.

Investigation in this department shows that there were in all 7 maternal deaths as against 4 last year.

The causes of death may be classified as follows :—

Conditions connected with pregnancy and parturition, 6

Toxaemia, shock, cardiac failure, 1

Placenta Praevia, shock, 1

Mastitis and acute septicaemia 1

Abortion, haemorrhage, shock, 1

Post Partum Haemorrhage, 1

Toxaemic vomiting of pregnancy, cardiac failure 1

Conditions associated with but not directly connected with pregnancy and parturition 1

Chronic Myocarditis, cardiac failure, 1

Ante-natal care was inadequate in 3 of the cases owing to the neglect of the mother and one death could probably be attributed to this cause, while another might have been avoided if ante-natal care had been satisfactory.

Three of the other deaths might have been avoided if a different line of treatment had been undertaken, while the remaining case had adequate ante-natal and obstetrical attention.

DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY AND CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.

Deaths from this cause numbered 65 and may be classified as follows :—

Premature birth, 37 ; atrophy, debility and marasmus, 16 ; congenital malformations, 4 ; hydrocephalus, 3 ; injury at birth, 3 ; congenital heart disease, 2. Last year's number was 62 and the average for the last five years is 67.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the maternity and child welfare section of the report.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—These numbered 47, of which 7 were apparently suicidal (1 male, 6 females) and 40 accidental (27 males, 13 females). These figures include 9 road transport accidents, (8 males, 1 female). The corresponding figure for last year was 7 suicides (6 male, 1 female) and 39 other violent deaths, (31 male, 8 female) including 11 road transport accidents (all male). The average for the last ten years is three deaths from suicide and 50 from other violence.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.—The following table gives a comparison of the various rates in the Public Health Districts, and the average age at death as estimated in this department :—

	A. East.	B. East Central.	C. West Central.	D. West
Population	25,634	13,025	23,433	13,139
Density per acre,	20.01	95.77	30.55	8.44
Birth-rate,	30.19	14.04	16.81	19.78
Infantile mortality-rate	78.81	21.85	65.98	42.30
General death-rate,	15.05	8.44	10.15	17.96
Tuberculosis death-rate,	1.17	0.30	0.68	2.51
Average age at death,	57	65	61	61

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis, secondary pneumonia and scabies) ascertained during the year 1946 was 2588 which is considerably higher than last year's figure of 1,235 and also higher than the mean of the previous quinquennium 2,435. The incidence rate of infectious disease in the community as a whole during the year was 34.53 per thousand of the population.

Further information regarding infectious disease will be found in Tables V. to VIII.

MEASLES.—Nine hundred and fifteen cases were notified as against last year's figure of 189 and the average for the last five years 786. One case also had chickenpox, five had whooping cough and 7 in all were removed to hospital. The month's of highest incidence were May and June.

The number of cases in children under five years of age was 468 and there was one death in that age period from the sequelae of the disease. The incidence rate over the age group 0—5 is therefore 61.54, the death rate 0.13 and the case mortality rate 0.21%. Three children were removed to hospital.

It was not considered necessary to make any special arrangements for visitation and supervision during the year.

CHICKENPOX.—Eight hundred and fifty nine cases were notified mostly in December, November and June. There were no deaths. The number last year was 279 and the last five yearly average 490. One case had also measles, one whooping cough and two scarlet fever.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Four hundred and one cases were notified with the highest incidence in March, January, February and April. Last year's figure was 289 and the last quinquennial mean 339. One case had also measles and one chickenpox.

The number of cases in children under five years of age was 246 and there was one death during that age period. The incidence rate over the age group 0—5 is therefore 32.21, the death rate 0.13 and the case mortality rate 0.40%.

There was no need to make special arrangements for visitation or supervision.

SCARLET FEVER.—One hundred and thirty-nine cases were notified with the highest incidence in January. Last year's figure was 112 and the average for the last five years 128. There were no deaths. Two cases had also chickenpox. The incidence rate over the whole population was 1.74.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 66 cases of diphtheria discovered during the year. The number last year was 105 and the last five yearly average 124. The incidence rate over the whole population is 0.89 and, as there were three deaths, the death rate is 0.03 and the case mortality rate 4.54%.

CONTACTS.—Swabbing of the throats of contacts of diphtheria cases was carried out in 17 instances where it appeared to be necessary, all with negative result.

IMMUNISATION.—During 1946, 1,294 persons were immunised against diphtheria. This figure is a gratifying increase of over 50% on last year's figure of 811.

Every effort is being made to increase the figure of immunised children in the Burgh. The health visitors, birthday letters to the parents of all children at the age of 1 and 5, monthly press bulletins, letters to the parents of children at school, talks to various public bodies are all used to try and achieve the desired goal—the protection of at least 80% of all children. The results so far as can be calculated appear to be in the region of 70% for school children and 20% for children under five. The latter figure is particularly disappointing since the really dangerous period certainly lies between 9 months and 5 years.

It is difficult to assess the cause of this failure and no doubt many factors contribute to it, the chief of which in Greenock are undoubtedly sheer apathy and indifference to the dangers of the future. All efforts continue steadily in the hope and determination that persistence will win in the end.

The following are the figures for 1946 :—

	Immunising Inoculations completed during 1946	SCHICK TEST RESULTS.			
		Negative	Positive	Unknown	Total
Pre-school, children,	566	269	11	108	388
School children,	674	654	83	54	791
Adults,	2	—	1	—	1
TOTAL,	1,242	923	95	162	1,180

These show an average of approximately 47 pre-school and 56 school children protected each month, the highest number for pre-school children being 64 in September and that for school children 235 in October. The lowest monthly totals were in July and August, six in each case.

The normal routine methods of propaganda were continued throughout the year but a special campaign was launched in August and September when health visitors intensified their efforts, special leaflets were distributed and two extra immunisation clinics were organised for the convenience of the public. The success of these measures is reflected in the high figures for the months of September and October.

An attempt is made in every case to get the children brought back for a Sick test and, as will be seen above, 78% of these tests were negative, 8% positive and in 14% the result is not known because of the children failing to return.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Eighteen cases of this group were notified as against five last year and a previous quinquennial average of six. There were two deaths. Seventeen of the cases were of true typhoid fever and one paratyphoid B. One case was only diagnosed in a general hospital at post-mortem examination. One case, not included above, originally notified as typhoid fever was ultimately diagnosed as military tuberculosis.

PNEUMONIA.—Seventy cases were discovered, 41 being of acute primary type, 2 influenzal and 27 presumably secondary to some other infection. The highest incidence occurred in the months of January and February. Last year's figure was 93 and the average for the last five years is 102. Three cases were removed to the infectious diseases hospital and the number of deaths was 44.

In the case of this condition notification is obviously very incomplete.

DYSENTERY.—Eleven cases of dysentery were notified but only six of these were verified bacteriologically, 4 being of Sonne and 2 of Flexner type. Only one of the cases was removed to hospital.

MALARIA.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year. All of them appeared to be recurrences of an old infection.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Two cases were discovered during the year. There was one death.

SMALLPOX.—There were no cases of this disease during the year.

VACCINATION.—The number of births registered in the east, west and Gourrock registration districts of the burgh during 1945 was 1,511. By the end of the year under review 528 of these children had been successfully vaccinated, 22 were found to be constitution-

ally insusceptible, 85 died before vaccination had been carried out, in two a medical certificate of postponement had been issued and 33 had left the district or were otherwise unaccounted for, while declarations of conscientious objection had been made in respect of 801. Of the children available for vaccination, therefore, only 36% were successfully vaccinated or were found to be immune.

One hundred and eighty children were successfully vaccinated under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Corporation.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—

(I).—Total number of cases	....	....	....	....	6
(a) Puerperal Fever (Maternity Hospital, 2)	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (Maternity Hospital, 4)	....	....	....	....	4
(II).—Number of Cases removed to infectious diseases hospital	....	....	....	....	nil
(III).—Number of deaths	....	....	....	....	nil
(IV).—Number of cases following instrumental delivery :—					
(a) Puerperal Fever, (forceps)	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (Caesarian section)	....	....	....	....	1
(V).—Bacteriological examinations carried out	....	....	....	....	49

Investigation.—

(1) Puerperal fever :—

One case had sinusitis and influenza before confinement and severe post-partum haemorrhage. Haemolytic streptococci were found after 24 hours. Exploration of uterus was carried out on twelfth day owing to severe haemorrhage and renewed rise of temperature.

The other case followed instrumental delivery. *B. coli* only was found on culture.

(2) Puerperal Pyrexia :—

The causes of the pyrexia, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows :—

Mastitis, 1 ; local uterine sepsis, 1 ; post-operative temperature (caesarian section), 1 ; pre-existing poor general condition of mother, 1.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Twenty seven cases of mumps, 21 of erysipelas, 3 of ophthalmia neonatorum and 1 of encephalitis lethargica, were intimated during the year and appropriate measures were taken to deal with them in each case. One case of erysipelas was removed to hospital.

SCABIES.—The Reception House out-patient clinic continued to do good work and the following are the particulars of cases dealt with :—

	Men.	Women and Children under 14 years.
Number of persons examined,	19	680
Number of persons treated,	19	490
Total attendances,	48	1,241

As formerly, most of these cases were intimated from the School Medical Service and follow-up arrangements were maintained to cover the whole of the household in each case.

VERMIN INFESTATION.

The real extent of vermin infestation is very difficult to determine and is probably more widespread than would appear from a casual survey such as it is possible to make in ordinary circumstances. This was made evident by the destruction of many homes in air raids and the billeting of the displaced population on other households in the community. The condition of admissions to hospital also suggests that a considerable number of households harbour head and body lice. During the year 1946, 18 persons (7 men, 11 women and children) were treated for gross infestation at the Reception House Clinic. In addition Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors are continually on the alert and do all that is possible to get affected householders to take necessary action. The biggest problem is created by old persons living alone who sometimes have not the strength or the will to keep themselves entirely free.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The problem of pulmonary tuberculosis is indeed still a serious one in the community. The number of cases notified during the five years 1935 to 1939 averaged 126 and the annual figure increased each year until it reached a peak of 202 in 1944, since when it has declined to 180 in 1945 and 181 this year. The death rate shows a somewhat similar trend, 0.82 for the years 1935 to 1939 rising to 1.17 in 1942 and thereafter falling irregularly to 0.96 this year.

These figures indicate a very considerable mass of human suffering and economic distress.

Before the war, Greenock relied for institutional accommodation on beds outwith the control of the local authority and few patients had to wait long for a bed, but the picture has greatly changed now and very long waits are the rule, often in vain. Much good work is done by special treatment at the dispensary, but that cannot deal with all the problems created by the lack of institutional accommodation.

A considerable degree of priority in the allocation of new local authority houses is afforded to households in which tuberculosis exists, but there are not enough houses forthcoming to help solve the problem which confronts many families. During 1946 73 families, in which tuberculosis had occurred, obtained other houses with the help of this department.

The use of shelters is not practicable to any extent in a burgh of this nature and in any case for obvious reasons their use is not popular with many patients. Only two are, in fact, occupied at the present time.

The problem of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, although in itself important, has not got the same implications as the other. It is not of the same danger to the community and the bed situation in any case is much better and is steadily improving.

The following is a review of the present bed position as far as pulmonary disease is concerned.

NORANSIDE SANATORIUM.—This hospital, which in previous years accommodated somewhere in the region of 30 patients, has had, owing to local demands, to close its doors to Burgh patients meanwhile. In 1939, 39 patients were admitted to this hospital: in 1945 only 15 patients were admitted and during this year there were no admissions. This loss is felt most keenly in the Roman Catholic section of the population. It is to be hoped, when the position as a whole has improved, that alternative accommodation will be found.

BRIDGE OF WEIR SANATORIUM.—In 1939, 37 patients were admitted to this hospital: in 1945 the number was 5 and in the present year 19 patients were admitted. While the figure is a better one than last year, it falls far short of the pre-war level. A condition of admission during the present year is that all patients must be ambulant, and as far as possible suitable for active therapeutic measures. No patient was admitted in whom the disease was too far advanced to afford any reasonable hope of recovery. These cases, in the past hospitalised as far as possible, have had to be left in their own homes as a constant source of infection to others.

BRIDGE OF EARN HOSPITAL.—This E.M.S. Hospital, which during the war years had an allocation of 2 male beds for local patients, had, through shortage of staff, to cut this allocation to 1 bed.

LAW JUNCTION HOSPITAL.—1 female bed was lost here owing to the same conditions as applied to Bridge of Earn.

PLEURISY UNIT, BRIDGE OF EARN.—This hospital continues to serve a very useful purpose. In 1945, 20 cases were admitted and during the present year 34 cases. All of these were of the "closed" type of tuberculous disease, i.e. with no sputum, or if there was a sputum, this was negative for tubercle bacilli.

FORFAR ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Two beds, previously held in this hospital were lost during the year.

GATESIDE HOSPITAL.—In 1945, 61 patients were admitted to this hospital, while during the present year only 52 cases were admitted.

These losses were slightly offset by the acquisition of beds in the undernoted hospitals :—

ABERDEEN FEVER HOSPITAL.—Two female beds for acute, early, treatable cases were secured in this hospital.

INVERGARRY SANATORIUM, INVERNESSHIRE.—Two male beds were obtained here for chronic sanatorium type of case.

HAIRMYRES THORACIC UNIT.—This unit has now opened beds for the treatment of patients in whom active surgical intervention will result in possible cure of their disease. The number of such cases on the roll at present is small. Four were admitted to Hairmyres and were successfully treated during the year and it is hoped in the future to make further use of the excellent facilities which this unit offers. The outstanding feature which prevents more extensive use being made of this hospital is the lack of beds locally for the convalescence of patients treated in the thoracic unit. A condition of admission to the unit is that the patient will be removed immediately the surgical measures have been completed, and be hospitalised within the Burgh during his convalescence. So far, use has been made of 1 or 2 beds in Gateside Hospital for this purpose, but this arrangement is far from satisfactory.

SOUTHFIELD SANATORIUM, EDINBURGH.—Three cases were admitted during 1945, and 11 cases during the present year. All of these were early cases suitable for treatment.

As will be seen by perusal of the above, the only cases likely to receive hospital beds within a reasonable time are early cases suitable for active measures of treatment. The chronic bilateral case, which constitutes by far the greater number of patients first seen at the Dispensary, is in a most unfortunate position. The outlook for him is such that, if his natural resistance allows it, he gets better at home, but he is for the most part infectious and in remaining at home is a constant source of danger to those with whom he comes in contact. Everything possible is being done to

minimise the spread of infection and one of the chief measures in this is the continued provision, where possible, of better housing accommodation, to allow of some isolation for the patient and protection of those around him.

In view of the impossibility of the early hospitalization of all cases suitable for active treatment, it was decided during the year to treat as far as possible at the out-patient clinic, those early cases in whom active measures would be of benefit. The present arrangement is as follows:—(1) the case is selected after X-ray on grounds of suitability (2) the patient's own doctor is notified that the case is to be treated at the clinic, and (3) the services of the Greenock Burgh Police ambulance are enlisted to bring the patient for treatment and return him to his home after treatment. In view of the cramped and inadequate space at the dispensary, this is not the easiest of tasks. The following are the types of treatment employed.

INDUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.—This is used for patients in whom the disease is for the most part unilateral. Nineteen such inductions were carried out during the year, and later when these patients were convalescent, they returned for refills at regular intervals.

Of the 19 cases so treated 18 are progressing favourably.

PNEUMOPERITONEUM.—This is used principally where the lesion or lesions are basal in nature, and it has been found that this type of therapy is a most useful adjunct to phrenic crush on the side most affected. The crush is carried out by the thoracic surgeon at Hairmyres, and the pneumoperitoneum refills are done at the dispensary. Three such patients were treated during the year, and it is hoped to make more extensive use of this type of therapy in the future.

GOLD THERAPY.—Injections of gold salts were given at weekly intervals to two types of patients (1) those patients with very early lesions not requiring collapse therapy, some of whom were awaiting hospital admission. (2) Chronic advanced cases in whom no other form of treatment was feasible. The results in (1) were good, as would be expected, but in (2) they were unsatisfactory, the sole benefit probably accruing from the psychological effect rather than any specific action. One hundred and eighteen treatments were given in all to 10 patients.

Various combinations of the above methods of treatment have also been given. One case received pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum and 4 cases received gold in conjunction with pneumothorax.

PENICILLIN.—Injections of penicillin, either sodium or calcium salt, proved useful in the treatment of chronic tuberculous sinuses with secondary infection. This drug was also used in 1 case of tuberculous pyo-pneumothorax, and at the end of the year the fluid from the patient's pleura had become sterile.

X-ray.—The temporary X-ray unit rendered yeoman service, at least in the quantity of films which it produced. One thousand three hundred chest films were taken and more than twice that number of patients were screened. In addition, 172 ante-natal films were taken. The quality of the films, however, left much to be desired and it is hoped that with the installation of the proposed new unit a much higher standard will be possible without grossly overloading the unit.

As far as Non-Pulmonary disease is concerned the position is rather different.

The hospital waiting lists of this type of case are in a much more favourable position than are the pulmonary waiting lists. St. Andrew's Home, Millport, continues to take the majority of non-pulmonary cases. There were 37 admissions in 1945 and in the present year 25. The only cases which had any length of time to wait were adult cases generally and those with bone lesions in particular. Even in this type of case the period was not unduly protracted.

USE OF PLASTER.—During the year, 12 plasters were applied to cases of bone and joint tuberculosis awaiting hospital treatment. The results so far have been satisfactory in those cases where such a measure was possible and have prevented further damage and extension of the disease during the waiting period, a very real danger.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

There were 757 pulmonary cases on the roll at the end of 1945. During the year under review 181 new cases were notified, 1 was re-admitted, 1 transferred from non-pulmonary roll, 74 died and

57 were removed from the roll leaving 809 on the roll at the end of the year. These cases are shown in age groups in the following table :—

		Number of Cases in Age-Groups.								
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
1. Sputum not present - - -	Males	1	5	11	41	39	4	9	4	114
	Females	—	7	13	52	30	4	4	—	110
2. Sputum present but not examined	Males	—	1	—	6	4	4	4	—	19
	Females	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	9
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	—	—	2	23	33	20	28	3	109
	Females	—	—	2	32	30	13	8	2	87
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	—	3	4	54	55	40	50	9	215
	Females	—	2	3	45	49	29	16	2	146
Total,	Males	1	9	17	124	131	68	91	16	457
	Females	—	9	18	132	110	47	32	4	352
GRAND TOTAL,		1	18	35	256	241	115	123	20	809

Notifications :—

Of the 181 cases notified during the year, 88 were males and 93 females. Corresponding figure for 1945 was 180, and the average for the past five years 177.

The age groups are as follows :—

	AGE GROUPS.									Number of cases notified during the year in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 upwards	Total	Under 15	15 Up.
Males,	—	4	7	26	22	13	13	3	88	9	76
Females,	—	2	8	47	21	8	6	1	93	10	78

Dispensary Treatment:—

Following are the number of treatments given throughout the year.

Artificial Pneumothorax	....	....	....	477
Pneumoperitoneum	....	...	....	24
Gold Injections	....	....	....	118
Penicillin	....	....	....	23

Institutional Treatment:—

The following table shows the different institutions in which Greenock patients were treated during the year.

	Private Sanatorium	Bridge of Weir Sanatorium	Noranside Sanatorium	Gateside Hospital	St. Andrew's Home, Millport	Southfield Sanatorium	Bridge of Earn Sanatorium	Law Junction Hospital
Remaining at 1st Jan. 1946,	3	9	19	17	11	5	2	2
Admitted during year,	1	19	—	52	4	11	3	1
Treated during year,	4	28	19	69	15	16	5	3
Total number discharged,	1	8	17	35	6	9	2	—
Died during year,	—	1	—	15	1	1	—	1
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1946,	3	19	2	19	8	6	3	2

	Pleurisy Unit Bridge of Earn	Grampian Sanatorium	Hairmyres Sanatorium	Bangour Hospital	Forfar Isolation Hospital	Philipshill Hospital	Invergarry Sanatorium	Aberdeen City Fever Hospital
Remaining at 1st Jan., 1946,	8	2	1	2	2	1	—	—
Admitted during year	34	2	4	—	—	—	2	2
Treated during year,	42	4	5	2	2	1	2	2
Total number discharged	28	2	1	2	1	1	—	—
Died during year,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1946	14	2	4	—	—	—	2	2

Tuberculosis Allowances Scheme :—

Under the Department of Health's Scheme for the payment of treatment allowances to pulmonary cases, 142 patients benefited during 1946. Of these 83 were males and 59 females while the total amount expended was approximately £5,690 17s. 9d.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

The number of patients on the register at the end of 1945 was 360. During the year 70 new cases were notified, 10 died and 14 were removed from the roll, leaving a total of 406 cases at the end of the year.

These cases may be classified as follows :—

			Under 5 years	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 upwards	Total
Abdomen	Males	—	—	4	7	9	2	—	—	—	22
	Females	—	—	2	2	6	1	2	—	—	13
Spine	Males	—	—	3	1	10	9	2	2	—	27
	Females	—	—	2	7	15	15	—	4	1	44
Bones and joints, exclusive of spine	Males	2	2	11	10	28	11	1	3	—	66
	Females	2	2	10	8	30	9	2	1	1	63
Superficial Glands,	Males	3	3	20	16	14	5	2	3	—	63
	Females	6	6	7	9	18	13	7	6	—	66
Lupus	Males	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	—	—	1	—	2	7	1	2	—	13
Other parts or organs,	Males	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	3	—	12
	Females	—	—	1	1	6	4	2	1	—	15
Total	Males	5	5	38	35	64	33	6	11	—	192
	Females	8	8	23	27	77	49	14	14	2	214
GRAND TOTAL,			13	61	62	141	82	20	25	2	406

Notifications :—

Of the 70 new cases notified 37 were males and 33 females. In 1945 the number of notifications was 65 and the average for the past five years was 57.

The age groups are as follows :—

	AGE-GROUPS.									Number of cases notified during the year in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 upwards	Total	Under 15	15 upwards
Males	4	17	10	1	3	—	2	—	37	27	5
Females,	7	8	8	6	1	2	1	—	33	18	5

Tuberculous Meningitis :—

During the year there were eight notifications, but in one of these the diagnosis was not confirmed: the other seven patients died.

Ultra Violet Light Therapy :—

This form of treatment was continued during the year and 45 cases received 830 treatments for the following conditions :—

Tuberculosis of superficial glands,	20
Tuberculosis of bones,	3
Tuberculosis of abdomen,	2
Tuberculosis of skin,	1
General debility, etc.	19
	<u>45</u>

Institutional Treatment :—

~~Use of Plaster : Plaster was applied in 12 cases awaiting hospital treatment.~~

The following table gives the number of cases treated in the various institutions.

	St. Andrew's Home, Millport	Stonehouse Hospital.	Gateside Hospital.	Larbert Hospital.
Number at 1st Jan., 1946,	35	1	—	—
Admitted during year,	25	—	2	1
Treated during year,	60	1	2	1
Discharged during year,	26	—	1	1
Died,	—	—	—	—
Remaining at 31st December, 1946	34	1	1	—

ALL TUBERCULOSIS :—

The total number of tuberculosis cases on the roll at the end of the year was 1215.

Attendances at dispensary were as follows :—

Type of Case.	Number of Patients.	Primary Visits.	Re-visits.
Pulmonary,	694	21	3,100
Non-pulmonary,	201	9	1,099
Suspect,	898	546	802
Contact,	148	77	158
Total,	1,941	653	5,159

In the X-ray department 1,300 films were taken, and a very large number of patients were screened. In addition, 172 ante-natal plates were taken.

1,602 supervisory visits were paid by the tuberculosis nurses to patients in their homes, and 2,029 special nursing visits were carried out by the district nurses.

Patients who received extra nourishment during the year numbered 484. Last year the number was 379 and the average for the past three years 303. The total cost of this service was £3,271.

The Local Authority paid for 479 prescriptions and the total cost was £80 ls. 1d. The average cost per patient was 13s. 1d.

Grants from the Renfrewshire King Edward Memorial Fund were made to 123 patients on whose behalf 148 applications were made as follows :—

Clothing	....	....	....	....	....	116
Bed and bedding	....	....	....	....	....	14
Dental Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	14
Surgical Appliances	....	....	....	....	....	4

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It is truly difficult to accurately assess the achievements of the Child Welfare Scheme since so many influences are liable to affect the results, particularly social, economic and educational factors, all of which have a bearing on the sickness and mortality rates in young children.

The task confronting the medical and health visitor staff appears indeed formidable when consideration is given to the poor living conditions of many mothers and to the apathy and often prejudice in respect of health matters which such an environment invariably breeds. The good work done by the doctor and health visitor cannot be gauged by numbers of visits and other similar figures and even they themselves have difficulty in determining what good they have managed to do, except, possibly, over a period of years. They must have great faith and a great vision.

A review of even the last twenty years, however, shows that without doubt much improvement has been achieved and that Greenock babies get a better start in life, are better cared for in infancy and have a greater chance of healthy survival than they had in 1926. Further, the mothers, in the main, show that they understand the value of the service, by the numbers who attend the clinics. These clinics are in fact dealing with the maximum number that can be handled at the sessions presently provided. There is little doubt that more would attend if other centres were situated nearer outlying housing schemes. The Corporation has already agreed to this additional provision but the present supply situation prevents building operations of this nature being undertaken at the moment.

The maternal death rate (Registrar General) for 1946 is 3.03, which is higher than that of last year 2.00 but below the average for the last ten years 4.66. The maternal death rate for the whole of Scotland is 2.2.

The infantile mortality rate is 62 as against 74 last year and 87 the average for the last ten years. The rate for Scotland as a whole is 53.8. Greenock's infantile mortality rate is again the lowest on record and the decrease from last year, which itself was also a record year, has been very material. This welcome fall, although partly due to extension and improvement in local services, cannot be ascribed entirely to this cause. The general trend for the figure, itself an index of general health conditions, has been over a long period irregularly and slowly but definitely downwards.

The number of expectant mothers who attended the burgh ante-natal clinics was 405, which number is equivalent to 24.5% of the total registered births; the percentage which attended the maternity hospital clinics was 44 and that which had ante-natal supervision under the Maternity Service Scheme, 36, but there is a considerable overlapping between the first and the third groups. It may be said, however, that well over 80% of expectant mothers were given appropriate advice and treatment during pregnancy, under the Corporation's arrangements.

The uptake of vitamin products was extremely disappointing ; 23.2% of the total potential in the case of orange juice ; 26% cod liver oil and 32% vitamin tablets, were the figures at the end of the year. All the many measures taken by this department to increase the use of these most valuable diet supplements, have so far met with failure.

The work at the Rankin Memorial Hospitals was again of a very high standard and approximately 44% of all confinements in the burgh were conducted there. The quality of the results too once more reflects considerable credit on the medical and nursing staff. Good work was also done in the Children's Section although it unfortunately cannot be utilised to full capacity on account of very great difficulty of obtaining sufficient suitably trained staff, a difficulty normally found in small hospitals which are not training schools.

Dr. Baxter is to be heartily congratulated on the original research into obstetrical problems which he has carried out and which has been published in the British Empire Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Since the beginning of 1940, 81 pupils from the hospital have tried Part I of the C.M.B. examination and of these 69 have passed. During the same period 43 pupils have sat the final examination and of these 42 have passed. These indeed are excellent results and are a true reflection of the tuition given to pupil midwives in the hospital.

No special measures were taken for the care of illegitimate children except that a considerable proportion of the mothers were admitted to the maternity hospital for confinement and advice was given when a desire for adoption of the baby was expressed. Of all the 73 such children registered during 1946 it was found at the end of the year that 46 were living with the mother, 10 with a grandmother, one with an aunt, 3 had been adopted, one was being looked after by the Public Assistance Department in a Children's Home, 8 had left the Burgh and 4 had died. With a very few exceptions the children were well looked after and cared for.

The Toddlers' Playgrounds continued to fill a useful place in the community and the Day Nursery was found to be a very useful asset during the whole period.

The Corporation's Scheme for the provision of midwifery services dealt with 596 confinements and provided ante-natal care for all the mothers who booked under it. The work was well performed

and no particularly difficult problems were encountered. An increase in the staff of Corporation Midwives will be required if the number of cases continues to increase.

The experimental arrangements for the care of premature babies at home were continued during the year and it would seem that the results well justified the trouble taken and the expenditure involved.

The Home Help Scheme started in 1945 was continued and was extended to include any domestic difficulties other than the occurrence of confinements. The two schemes were run as one but were kept separate as far as cost was concerned.

The premises of the department are still very overcrowded and are otherwise unsatisfactory. The work of adaptation of Wellpark First Aid Post had not been begun at the end of the year.

The department has once again to thank the Inspectors of the R.S.S.P.C.C. for helpful co-operation and the Police Department for ready assistance in problems which often arise.

BIRTHS :—

(a) Total births in 1946 (notified figure) 1,691

(b) Births classified according to nature of attendance :—

(i) Maternity Services Scheme—

(a) with doctor, 90

(b) without doctor, 506

(ii) Other domiciliary cases—

(a) with doctor, 164

(b) with midwife only (no doctor booked) 148

(c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution, Nil

(d) without doctor or midwife, Nil

(iii) Institutional Cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes, 783

Percentage of notified births visited. 92.25

STILLBIRTHS :—

Number of stillbirths (births of dead children) 63

Under this heading are included all the births of dead children after the expiry of the 7th month of pregnancy. Of the total 36 were actually delivered in the maternity hospital.

All of these were investigated as they occurred and the factors discovered may be classified as follows:—

(1) Hazards of Birth	....	....	....	....	29—44%
Malpresentation, 11 ; prolapse of cord, 4 ; birth injury, 3 ; pelvic deformity, 2 ; torsion of cord, 1 ; ill defined, 5 ; prolonged labour, 3.					
(2) Causes pre-existing at birth	....	....	....	....	34—56%
(a) Foetal deformity,	....	....	....	....	10—17%
(b) Pre-existing condition of mother	....	....	....	....	24—39%
Toxaemia, 3 ; placenta praevia, 2 ; acciden- tal haemorrhage, 2 ; syphilis, 1 ; ill-defined premature, 9 ; unknown, 7.					

Of the cases under (1) above 12 were booked for the maternity hospital and can probably be regarded as “unavoidable.” Of the others, six should have been treated in hospital on account of their previous obstetrical history, 3 others would probably have had a much better chance of a live birth if admitted to hospital, 1 should have been sent to hospital sooner and 1 can be ascribed to neglect on the part of the mother.

Of the cases under (2) (a) those suffering from ante-partum haemorrhage were sent to hospital promptly, 2 of those with toxaemia might have had live children if other action had been taken.

In the cases under (2) (b) little definite could be discovered. Twelve had good ante-natal care and all but 4 were in good general health. The exceptions suffered from anaemia and malnutrition.

The conclusion of this investigation seems to be that more, earlier and better ante-natal care is needed, with booking for hospital when the obstetrical history suggests the possibility of difficulty and prompt admission as soon as trouble appears. The efforts of doctors, midwives and the expectant mother herself are all required if the number of stillbirths is to be reduced.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:—

Number of deaths of children under 1 year,	....	....	102
Rate per 1,000 births	....	....	62

Number of deaths and rates per 1,000 births classified according to age groups and causes of deaths :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.					Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4 weeks—3 months	3 months—6 months	6 months—12 months		
Chickenpox,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles,	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.61
Scarlet Fever,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough,	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.61
Diphtheria and Croup,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases,	—	—	—	1	1	2	1.21
Meningitis (non-tuberculous),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus,,	—	—	1	—	2	3	1.82
Convulsions,	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.61
Pneumonia (all forms),	1	1	4	6	4	16	9.70
Bronchitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis,	—	2	1	3	4	10	6.07
Other Digestive Diseases,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations,	4	—	—	—	—	4	2.43
Congenital Heart Disease,	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.21
Premature Birth,	28	7	2	—	—	37	22.46
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus,	7	3	3	1	2	16	9.70
Atelectasis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth,	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.82
Suffocation, Overlaying,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes,	1	—	2	—	3	6	3.64
Total Deaths,	45	13	13	13	18	102	61.89
Rate per 1,000 Births,	27.30	7.89	7.89	7.89	10.92	61.89	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY (determined by Public Health Department) :—

Number of deaths resulting from or associated with pregnancy or confinement	7
Number of above deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis,	nil
Maternal death-rate,	4.0

HOME VISITATION :—

	No. Visited for first time.	Total Visits.
Expectant Mothers,	85	85
Infants,	1,552	18,926
Children (1—5 years)	61	19,024
Nursing Mothers,	—	93
Visits of special enquiry,	—	325
Visits of diphtheria immunisation defaulters,	—	81

Number of infants at age of 6 months found to be :—

(i) Breast fed,	336
(ii) Partially breast fed,	55
(iii) Artificially fed,	767

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS :—

- (1) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority, 4 (7 weekly sessions).
- (2) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies, nil
- (3) Total No. of women who attended at the clinics during the year, 1,128

The figures given below do not include the patients who attended at Rankin Maternity Hospital clinics. These are given separately later.

Classified summary of important conditions found :—

Conditions directly connected with pregnancy :—

Toxaemia, 21 ; malpresentation, 14 ; multiple pregnancy, 7 ; contracted pelvis, 6 ; ante-partum haemorrhage, 2 ; threatened miscarriage, 2 ; hydramnios, 1.

Conditions not directly connected with pregnancy :—

Anaemia and debility, 103 ; venereal disease, 2 ; cardiac conditions, 2 ; tuberculosis, 1 ; nephritis, 1 ; epilepsy, 1.

Action taken :—

- (a) Malpresentation.—Of the 14 cases two were of primiparous breech, 1 was successfully turned and the other was sent to hospital where version was unsuccessful but a premature live birth resulted. In the others, all multiparae, version failed in 4 cases but 2 were delivered as breech live births in hospital while 2 had stillbirths, 1 from prolapse of cord and 1 from intra-uterine death. The remaining 8 had full-time normal deliveries.

- (b) Toxaemia.—Two cases were admitted to hospital and were delivered of abnormal stillbirths. One was delivered of a stillbirth at home, 1 was delivered of live twins at home, 2 had live births in hospital and the other 15 all had full-term live births at home.
- (c) Contracted Pelvis.—Two cases were sent to hospital and 1 had a stillborn baby. The others were delivered at home.

Of the conditions not directly connected with pregnancy all were booked for maternity hospital except the cases of anaemia and debility and 4 of them were admitted for ante-natal treatment.

POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS :—

- | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|---------------------|-----|
| (1) No. of Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Authority, | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| | | | | (5 sessions weekly) | |
| (2) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies, | .... | .... | .. | .... | nil |
| (3) Total No. of women who attended at the clinics during the year, | .... | .... | .... | .... | 349 |

The figures given below do not include the patients who attended at Rankin Maternity Hospital Clinics. These are given separately later.

Classified Summary of important conditions found :—

Anaemia and debility, 183 ; gynaecological conditions, 16 ; mastitis, 8 ; nephritis, 2 ; venereal disease, 2.

Most of the above conditions, with many others of less severity, were treated at the clinics with the exception of 12 gynaecological and 8 mastitis cases which were referred for hospital or general practitioner treatment.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS :—

- | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|---------------------|-------|
| (1) No. of Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Authority, | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| | | | | (4 sessions weekly) | |
| (2) No. of clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies, | .... | .... | .... | .... | nil |
| (3) No. of children attending during the year :— | | | | | |
| (a) under one year of age, | .... | .... | .... |  | 1,248 |
| (b) one year of age and over, | .... | .... | .... |  | 782 |
| (4) Total number of attendances, | | | | | |
| (a) under one year of age, | .... | .... | .... |  | 5,165 |
| (b) one year of age and over, | .... | .... | .... |  | 2,886 |

Classified Summary of important conditions found :—

Skin conditions, 111 ; genito-urinary conditions, 69 ; respiratory conditions, 56 ; ear, nose and throat conditions, 56 ; deficiency diseases, 41 (anaemia, 30, rickets, 9, scurvy, 1, Pink disease, 1) ; malnutrition, 38 ; minor complaints, 32 ; gastro-intestinal conditions, 31 ; postural defects, 18 ; eye conditions, 12 ; cardiac conditions, 2.

Some of these children were referred to hospital elsewhere for appropriate treatment. The majority, along with many others of minor degree, were treated at the clinics.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES :—

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	Mothers.	Children.
Corporation Dental Clinics,	202	37
	(Expectant 56 Nursing, 146)	
Greenock Eye Infirmary,		180
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital,		283
Greenock Royal Infirmary, (other ailments),		598
Corporation Ultra-violet light clinic,		122
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, (Orthopaedic treatment),		8

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES :—

The Local Authority, has no home of this nature but uses the voluntary institution of the Mission Coast Homes, Saltcoats, which has 22 beds for ante-natal and post-natal cases and 32 cots. During 1946, 7 mothers each with 1 child were admitted and the average stay was 14 days.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES :—

The Local Authority has no facilities of this type except the Children's Home, Ravenscraig, where neglected children are looked after at the instance of the Public Assistance Committee.

PREMATURE BABIES :—

The problems produced by the birth of a premature baby in an average household are always difficult and often, indeed, insoluble. The expectation of life of such a child is, therefore, in the main precarious. It is not often that such babies can be admitted to the maternity hospital because of the lack of suitable accommodation and the scarcity of nursing staff.

A special scheme of arrangements was therefore instituted at the end of 1945 whereby equipment designed to help in the care of such children was made immediately available, day or night, in any household at the request of the midwife or doctor attending the birth. Furthermore, all Corporation Midwives were given

experience in attending such children in hospital, before the scheme started. The equipment includes a basket cot with hot water bags filled before delivery by ambulance and a whole range of useful articles including napkins, towels, blankets, etc. and also thermometers, special feeders, pipettes, cotton wool etc. The care of the child is left with the attending midwife.

Any child with a birth weight of less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is regarded as premature but normally only weakly babies are regarded as coming within the scheme.

The special outfits were sent out during the year in 20 cases of which 13 were single births and 7 twin births. Of the former 10 children had died before the end of the year and 3 were alive. Of the twin births both children died in one case, 1 died in another case and the remaining ten children were alive at the end of the year. Of the 27 babies therefore 14 survived and 13 died. The birth weight of the former varied from 3 to 5 lbs. and all were weakly infants.

DAY NURSERY AND TODDLERS' PLAYGROUNDS:—

Average daily attendance:—

Day Nursery,	40
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Average attendance per session:—

Toddlers' Playground, Sinclair Street,	29
Toddlers' Playground, Hillend,	....	....	31

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS:—

At the end of the year 12 women were employed, one on whole-time and 11 on part-time duty. All of these Helps were regarded as coming under both the Home and Domestic Schemes.

The number of Helps provided during the year was 48 Home and 17 Domestic and the average periods were $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 days respectively.

RANKIN MEMORIAL HOSPITALS—MATERNITY SECTION:—

	Mothers. Children.	
Number in hospital at 31st December, 1945,	26	20
Number of admissions during 1946,	809	1
Number of confinements,	730	—
Number of live births,	—	*703
Number of stillbirths,	—	37
Number of deaths,	4	26
Number transferred to other hospitals,	1	2
Number of discharges,	807	678
Number in hospital at 31st December, 1946,	26	20

* Includes 8 sets twins and 1 set triplets.

Analysis of Admissions :—

Ante-natal cases,	92
Abnormal and complicated confinement, ...	154
Other cases of confinement, ..	576
Post-natal cases,	8

Included in above admissions are 21 ante-natal cases which became complicated or abnormal confinements.

Analysis of Emergency Cases and comparison with booked admissions :—

	Emergency Cases Unbooked.	Booked Admissions
Total number,	71	738
Number of cases requiring ante-natal treatment,	10	82
Number of post-natal cases,	8	—
Number of maternal deaths,	4	Nil
Number of stillbirths,	16	21
Number of neo-natal deaths,	6	20
Maternal morbidity (notifiable),	1	4

(1) ANTE-NATAL CASES :—

These included.—Hypertension, 22; pre-eclampsia (hypertension and albumenuria), 18; threatened abortion, 13; pyelitis, 6; accidental haemorrhage, 6; anaemia and debility, 19; acute haemorrhagic nephritis, 1; catarrhal jaundice, 1; severe leucorrhoea, 1; epilepsy, 1; pneumonia and hyperemesis, 1; pneumonia and threatened abortion, 1; muscular rheumatism, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1.

(2) COMPLICATED AND ABNORMAL CONFINEMENTS :—

These included.—Prolonged second stage, 25; contracted pelvis, 21; primiparous breech, 13; multiparous breech, 9; persistent occipito-posterior position, 8; deep transverse arrest of head, 4; face presentation, 2; accidental haemorrhage, 12; placenta praevia, 7; post-partum haemorrhage, 14; retained placenta without haemorrhage, 1; uterine inertia (primary) 6; eclampsia, 3; abnormal labour with multiple pregnancy, 4; hydramnion, 5; pre-eclampsia and foetal ascites, 1; prolapse cord, 3; cord presentation, 1; hypertension, chronic bronchitis and abdominal tumour, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis (active) 1; late toxæmic vomiting and haematuria, 1; late toxæmic vomiting and mitral stenosis, 1; foetal distress (no apparent cause), 2; vaginal atresia, 1; contraction ring, 1; post-maturity, 4; cystocele and hypertrophic elongation of cervix, 1; failed forceps—shock and haemorrhage, 1; cardiac disease, 1.

(3) ABORTIONS (other than booked cases) Nil

(4) OTHER INFORMATION :—

Cases delivered without medical attendance,	92
Cases of puerperal fever removed from hospital,	Nil
Cases of puerperal pyrexia notifiable,	5
Number of above in which delivery was instrumental,	2
Maternal deaths,	4
Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old,	3
Number of premature births (i.e. children weighing under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)	55

Of these 11 were stillborn, 44 were live births and 25 of them were discharged well, 17 died and 2 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Number of caesarian sections performed,	27
3.7% of all confinements (5 classical, 22 lower segment).	
Maternal mortality from caesarian section,	nil
Number of infants stillborn by caesarian section,	3
Number of neo-natal deaths following caesarian section,	4

(5) HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC :—

Number of mothers attending,	723
Number of attendances,	First, 723
	Subsequent, 4,884

(6) HOSPITAL POST-NATAL CLINIC :—

Number of mothers who attended,	79
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Post-natal clinics are poorly attended, although the importance of attendance is impressed upon each patient when discharged from hospital.

RANKIN MEMORIAL HOSPITALS—CHILDREN'S SECTION :—

Number in hospital at 31st December, 1945,	24
Number admitted during year,	72
Number discharged during year,	65
Number died during year,	5
Number transferred to other hospitals,	10
Number remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1946,	16
Number of children dying within 24 hours of admission,	Nil
Average period of residence,	40 days

Owing to staffing difficulties the hospital was closed from 7th July to 1st October.

CONDITION.	Cases in Hospital 31st December, 1945	Cases Admitted.	Cases Discharged			Transferred to Gateside Hospital.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec.
			Well.	Improved.	Died.			
Anaemia and Debility, ...	7	11	13	—	—	—	2	3
Gastro-Enteritis,	2	7	10	—	3	—	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia, ...	4	16	14	—	1	—	1	4
Rickets and debility, ...	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	2
Skin conditions,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Marasmus,	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Conditions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions,	1	19	7	—	1	5	1	6
Total,	24	72	65	—	5	5	5	16

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

The Corporation Scheme under this act continued to carry out good work during the year. There was no alteration of note in the arrangements.

Under this Scheme 35% of the confinements in the Burgh were conducted.

The following are the relevant figures:—

Number of confinements,	596
Number of ante-natal visits,	4,745
Number of post-natal visits,	9,165
Number of special post-natal visits	498
Deaths of new-born children within 14 days of birth,	15
Stillbirths,	*30
Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	1
Cases of Puerperal Sepsis,	2
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis,	Nil
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia,	Nil

* Ten of these cases were admitted to maternity hospital in emergency, where the stillbirth actually took place.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACTS.

During 1946, 12.3% of the confinements in the burgh were conducted by midwives in private practice and the word "midwife" used below should be construed accordingly.

Medical assistance was called in by private midwives in approximately 27% of their cases. This is a definite reduction from last years' number.

BIRTHS :—

Total number of births notified,	1,691
Total number of deaths of new-born children,	57
Number of births attended by midwives,	209
Number of deaths of new-born children occurring in the practice of midwives	11
Number of cases not attended by doctor or midwife	Nil

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases,	3
Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives,	2
Number of cases not attended by doctor or midwife,	Nil

PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	Puerperal Pyresia
Total number of cases,	2	4
Number of deaths,	Nil	Nil
Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives,	Nil	Nil
Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives,	Nil	Nil
Number of cases not attended by doctor or midwife,	Nil	Nil

STILLBIRTH (DEAD BORN CHILDREN) :—

Number of cases during 1946	61
Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives, ..	*5

* Three of these cases were admitted to maternity hospital in emergency where the stillbirths actually took place.

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In midwives' practice a doctor was called in in respect of 61 cases of emergency of which 5 were ante-natal, 46 intra-natal, 1 post-natal and 9 were connected with the child.

NOTIFICATIONS :—

Three notifications were received from midwives under the various rules, one a notification of death and two of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

SUPERVISION :—

Twenty four supervisory visits were made by the Assistant Inspectors of Midwives during the year. The work of the midwives was found to be on the whole satisfactory.

Twenty seven midwives notified their intention to practice within the burgh but only 17 were actually in practice. Of the latter 9 were Municipal Midwives and 8 were in private practice, including 1 resident in the burgh of Port Glasgow.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Male out-patient clinic was, as formerly, conducted at Greenock Royal Infirmary and the female clinic at 3 Shaw Place, any cases requiring hospital treatment being admitted to Craw Road Institution, Paisley.

MALES :—

One hundred and seventy nine cases of gonorrhoea were under observation during the year but fifty of these attended only for test of cure and were not under active treatment. Of the remaining cases 117 were treated with penicillin alone, 85 for first infections and 32 for re-infections. Of the former 42 were completely cured and follow-up investigation showed no evidence of co-existing syphilis. Twenty-one did not return for follow-up and 22 were issued with a travelling card. Of the latter 16 were cured and only one showed evidence of co-existing syphilis, eight did not return for follow-up and 8 received travelling cards.

Eight cases (2 first and 6 re-infections) were treated with a combination of penicillin and sulpha drugs, all having some complication of the original condition. Six were cured, one showed co-existing syphilis and one defaulted.

Four cases were treated with sulpha drugs alone, three were cured and one defaulted. The total period of treatment to a stage of cure was in these cases much longer than with penicillin.

At present the sole drawback in the treatment of gonorrhoea with penicillin is the very real possibility of that drug masking a co-existing syphilitic lesion or delaying the appearance of such a lesion. A longer period of follow-up than is at present in use would probably be advisable.

The remarkable efficiency of penicillin treatment in gonorrhoea lead to its trial in syphilis in the hope that it might materially shorten the duration of treatment which under present methods may last for anything up to a year in early cases and for two or

three years and longer in later cases. This hope, however, was not fulfilled and the results with penicillin alone were generally unsatisfactory.

Eight cases received penicillin treatment during the year but only three showed negative serological reactions after the completion of treatment. Further experience has shown that while penicillin causes rapid healing of the initial primary lesion, follow-up treatment with arsenic and bismuth is essential.

At the end of the year penicillin in combination with intravenous mapharside was on trial and, although the final results are not yet available, the method shows promise.

Of both diseases there were 380 new cases treated during the year. This number is greater than last year but below the average for the last five years. These cases may be divided as follows:—

Greenock, 204; Port Glasgow, 30; Gourock, 19; Dumbartonshire, 1; Argyllshire, 6; Renfrewshire, 4; Shipping, 84; Ayrshire, 4; Service cases, 28.

Of the 80 new cases of syphilis 64 were primary, 7 secondary, 5 late, 1 latent (1st year), 2 extra genital, and 1 congenital.

Comparative figures for the years during which the clinic has been in operation are shown in the following table:—

Year ending 31st December.	New Cases.	Attendances at clinics.	Attendances at Centre.	Total Attendances.
1923	182	1,592	5,970	7,562
1924	160	2,054	6,436	8,490
1925	178	2,363	7,707	10,070
1926	176	2,923	10,118	13,041
1927	189	2,845	11,245	14,080
1928	194	3,083	11,468	14,551
1929	182	3,373	7,188	10,561
1930	179	3,043	7,351	10,394
1931	147	2,723	6,039	8,762
1932	130	3,035	6,590	9,625
1933	100	2,883	5,272	8,155
1934	109	3,376	7,030	10,406
1935	132	3,126	7,462	10,582
1936	177	3,333	9,145	12,478
1937	146	2,649	8,359	11,008
1938	103	2,254	5,995	8,249
1939	151	1,810	4,017	5,827
1940	433	1,924	5,126	7,050
1941	859	3,224	8,065	11,289
1942	1,000	3,810	6,658	10,468
1943	518	2,843	3,599	6,442
1944	349	2,121	3,614	5,735
1945	204	1,696	2,314	4,010
1946	380	2,397	3,478	5,875

The cases treated during the year are shown in the following table :—

Type of Case	On register 1st Jan. 1946.	New Cases.	Returned for further treatment.	Transferred in from approved centres.	Ceased to attend.	Transferred to other centres.	Discharged Cured.	Died.	Remaining 31st December 1946.
Syphilis	44	80	3	4	31	28	2	—	70
Gonorrhoea	13	159	—	7	33	45	81	—	20
Non-specific venereal infections-	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Conditions other than venereal	1	138	—	—	—	—	133	—	6

The defaulter rate is 23.66 per cent for syphilis, and 18.43 per cent for gonorrhoea; the latter is lower and the former higher than last year.

Two patients required hospital treatment, both cases of syphilis. The average stay in hospital was 21 days.

Four hundred and sixty-three specimens of blood and 2 of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined by the Wassermann and Meinicke tests at the Emergency Laboratory, Paisley. Bacteriological examinations carried out at the clinic included 945 smears for gonococci and 84 for *treponema pallidum*.

FEMALES :—

The following table gives the comparative figures for the eighteen years during which the clinic has been in operation :—

Period under Review	New Cases.	Attendances at Clinics.	Attendances at Centre.	Total Attendances.
24th November to 31st Dec. 1929	12	107	7	114
1930	100	1,209	127	1,336
1931	128	2,061	458	2,519
1932	93	2,064	652	2,716
1933	101	2,127	1,077	3,204
1934	79	1,884	1,075	2,959
1935	112	1,697	1,163	2,860
1936	86	1,830	1,184	3,014
1937	85	2,083	1,791	3,874
1938	61	1,758	1,466	3,224
1939	55	1,349	574	1,923
1940	69	1,120	433	1,553
1941	74	989	426	1,415
1942	91	1,327	322	1,649
1943	137	1,669	366	2,035
1944	91	1,805	448	2,253
1945	130	1,648	416	2,054
1946	116	1,826	243	2,069

Three hundred and twenty-nine specimens of blood were examined by the Wassermann and Meinicke tests at the Emergency Laboratory, Paisley, while 586 smears for gonococci were dealt with at the centre.

The following table gives information regarding the types of cases :—

TYPE OF CASE	On Register, 1st Jan., 1946.	New Cases.	Returned for further treatment.	Transfers in from Approved Centres.	Ceased to attend.	Transferred to other centres.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining, 31st Dec., 1946.
Syphilis,	82	42	—	3	26	10	10	1	80
Gonorrhoea	28	21	—	1	8	3	29	—	10
Conditions other than venereal	6	53	—	1	—	—	57	—	3

This gives a defaulter rate of 20.4 per cent. in the case of syphilis and 16.0 in the case of gonorrhoea. Last year's figures were 7.4 per cent. and 25.6 per cent. respectively. The small number of cases tends to create considerable fluctuation in the defaulter rate from year to year.

Of the 42 new cases of syphilis, five were primary, eight secondary, twenty latent (1st year), five later and two congenital. One patient was admitted to hospital during the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

Greenock and District Combination Hospital at Gateside continued to serve the community during the year. The tuberculosis wards were used as fully as the nursing situation allowed, during the whole period.

The following figures were kindly supplied by the Physician Superintendent :—

I.—CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS FROM WHICH ADMITTED.

DISTRICT	Cases in hospital, 1st Jan., 1946.	Admitted during 1946.	Discharged during 1946.	Died during 1946.	Cases remaining in hospital, 31st Dec., 1946.
Greenock	48	283	275	11	45
Port Glasgow	4	87	74	2	15
Gourock	7	15	16	—	6
County	1	2	3	—	—
Total	60	387	368	13	66

II.—CASES TREATED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

DISEASE	In hospital, 1st Jan., 1946.	Admitted during 1946.	Discharged during 1946.	Died during 1946.	In hospital, 31st Dec., 1946.	Fatality rate.
Scarlet fever	28	180	180	—	28	nil
Diphtheria	12	82	78	1	15	1.06
Tuberculosis	17	54	43	8	20	11.26
Measles	—	11	11	—	—	nil
Erysipelas,	1	—	1	—	—	nil
Enteric Fever	—	14	13	1	—	7.14
Pneumonia	—	6	6	—	—	nil
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	nil
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	nil
Others	2	40	36	3	3	7.11
Total.... ..	60	387	368	13	66	2.93

III.—CASES ADMITTED FROM THE BURGH OF GREENOCK, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

DISEASE	In hospital, 1st Jan., 1946.	Admitted during 1946.	Discharged during 1946.	Died during 1946.	In hospital, 31st Dec., 1946.	Fatality rate.
Scarlet Fever	20	118	124	—	14	nil
Diphtheria	10	57	58	1	8	1.49
Tuberculosis	17	54	43	8	20	11.26
Measles	—	11	11	—	—	ni
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	nil
Enteric Fever	—	14	13	1	—	7.14
Pneumonia	—	6	6	—	—	nil
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	nil
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	nil
Others	1	23	20	1	3	4.16
Total	48	283	275	11	45	3.32

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS :—

Gateside Hospital ambulance deals with all cases for admission to that hospital and there has been no difficulty during the year.

Owing to the lack of institutional accommodation for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis and the considerable distance at which most of the institutions in which beds are available are situated from Greenock, the ambulance organisation run by the Police Department has been very severely taxed during the year. In addition, in many cases, procedures for the treatment of the disease which are normally carried out in hospital have been done at the Public Health Department and this has necessitated a great number of ambulance runs which were not necessary in former years. So far, however, all calls made upon the service have been satisfactorily dealt with.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Under the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938, only Glenville Nursing Home, Ravenscraig is registered. Conditions there have been found satisfactory during the year.

In addition six institutions were exempted from the provisions of the Act.

MEDICAL CARE AND NURSING OF THE SICK POOR.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Inspector of Public Assistance :—

ORDINARY SICK.

(I) DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The outdoor medical service provided by the Public Assistance Department continued to be given by three general practioners who attended 2,407 consultations and made 1,943 visits.

(II) HOSPITAL PROVISION.

Smithston Hospital which had been derequisitioned earlier in the year was reopened for patients on 6th May, and the following shows the institutions to which patients were admitted during the whole year.

INSTITUTION	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Transferred
Smithston Hospital	115	32	21	nil
Welfare Home, Ayr	2	—	5	23
Townend Hosp., D'barton	4	2	1	9
Craw Road, Hosp. Paisley	41	33	5	1
Hairmyres Hosp., E. K'bride	6	6	—	—
Law Junction Hospital	3	3	—	—
Ballochmyle Hospital	1	nil	1	nil

(III) NURSING SERVICE.

All domiciliary nursing was provided as formerly by the staff of the Greenock and District Nursing Association.

MENTAL SICK—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

Dykebar Asylum remained the only institution to which mental patients were admitted during the year. The following figures refer to all institutions in which patients from Greenock were under treatment.

ASYLUM	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Transferred
Dykebar, Paisley	29	10	11	—
Gartloch	—	—	5	—
Stirling District	—	—	3	—

It is hoped that Smithston Asylum will be opened during 1947.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During 1946 throat swabs and specimens of sputum were normally examined at Gateside Hospital along with a few other miscellaneous specimens. The figures were as follows :—

NATURE OF SPECIMEN	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat Swab	37	326	363
Sputum	26	75	101
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	1	9	10
Blood for Widal Test	—	3	3
Total	64	413	477

All other specimens for investigations were sent to Hawkhead Emergency Laboratory, Paisley. Some of these were sent by this department and others by hospitals and medical practitioners in the burgh. The figures are as follows :—

Public Health Department	42
Rankin Memorial Hospitals	104
Royal Infirmary	133
Larkfield Hospital	267
Gateside Hospital	53
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	2
Ravenscraig Hospital	2
General practitioners	41
Total	644

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The emergency arrangement made by the Department of Health, under which Glasgow Port Local Authority carried out sanitary supervision of all vessels at the Clyde Anchorage, was terminated on 31st December, 1945 and the pre-war arrangements were re-established at the beginning of this year.

The number of cargo ships boarded by the staff of the department was 97 and general examination was carried out in each case. The goods carried by 29 ships included sugar, molasses, copra, peanuts and general cargo. Forty two ships docked to overhaul, 10 for bunkers, 3 for ballast, 4 for loading, 4 for towage and 5 for dismantling. Most of the ships were in good sanitary condition. In the others defects were pointed out for appropriate action.

Twenty of these ships had valid deratization certificates, 39 valid exemption certificates, and 20 had certificates which were not valid (7 deratization and 13 exemption) while 18 had no certificates of any kind. In 13 cases certificates were issued and in 25 the ship sailed without renewal of the certificate.

Eleven deratization certificates were issued, 8 after fumigation with hydrogen cyanide and 3 after trapping had been carried out. In addition, 15 exemption certificates were issued. Included in the 26 ships to which a certificate of some sort was issued were certain ships not mentioned above, for example, new ships, coasters and some which arrived in the previous year. Certificates were also issued to certain ships still holding a valid certificate.

The principle of searching every ship for rats was continued and in 41 ships trapping was found necessary 455 rats being recovered. In all cases rat guards or equivalent measures were insisted upon.

Registration of the telegraphic address "Portelth, Greenock" was renewed during the year.

DISINFECTION

No change of note required to be made in the arrangements at the Disinfecting Station during the year. The following are the particulars of the articles dealt with :—

Disinfected by steam,	5,098
Disinfected by antiseptic solution,	7,924
	<hr/>
Total number of articles dealt with,	13,022
	<hr/>

Electric light was installed in the station during the year and this was found to be a great benefit.

RECEPTION HOUSE

No contacts of infectious disease were housed in the Reception House during the year but the building still remained useful as a scabies out-patient clinic and cleansing station, while certain of the rooms were required for storage purposes and one was used by the Public Assistance Department as a consulting room for their medical officer. The annexe continued to be used as a child welfare and school minor ailments clinic.

MILK AND DAIRIES

COW SHEDS :—

There are 7 registered cow sheds in the burgh with accommodation for 149 cows. These are on the whole well conducted and satisfactorily maintained : in addition, 2 cow sheds are exempt from registration.

LICENCES :—

Dealer's Licences were granted as follows :—certified milk, 47 ; tuberculin tested, 5 ; pasteurised, 41 ; standard, 3. Two producer licences for standard milk, 4 bottling establishment licences for T.T. milk and 1 pasteurising establishment licence were also granted during the year.

MILK SHOPS :—

There are 65 registered milk shops in the burgh. These are frequently inspected and are found to be generally well kept. The methods of handling are normally found to be satisfactory, and are checked by bacteriological examination of samples.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :—

Under the scheme for bacteriological examination 293 samples were examined with the following results.

	SOURCES OF SUPPLY.								Distri- bution		Supp. to Schools.		TOTAL.
	Local Producers.	Outside sources of supply to Wholesale Dealers.	Outside Producers supplying Retail Purveyors.	Graded Milk.	Supplies to Greenock Cent. Co-op. Society.	Institutions.	Creameries.	Outside Producers retailing in the Burgh.	Retail Purveyors.	Wholesale Dealers.	Supplies to Wholesale Dealers.	Supply to Schools.	
Number of Samples ...	39	31	3	—	5	7	1	35	24	4	79	65	293
Bacterial content of samples per m.l.													
Not over 5,000... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	6	7	32
Over 5,000 not over 10,000	3	13	2	—	—	2	1	3	4	—	10	4	42
" 10,000 " 30,000	13	8	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	1	12	18	58
" 30,000 " 100,000	8	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	—	18	12	56
" 100,000 " 200,000	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	5	18
" 200,000 " 500,000	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	5	17
" 500,000 " 1,000,000	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6
" 1,000,000 " 2,000,000	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	19
No coliform bacillus present	32	23	2	—	—	3	—	32	9	3	59	30	193
Present in 1/10 m.l. ...	7	8	1	—	5	4	1	3	15	1	20	35	100
Present in 1/100 m.l. ...	1	2	—	—	5	2	1	1	10	—	9	21	52

In addition to these examinations the methylene blue and phosphatase tests were used in the testing of pasteurised milk on 23 occasions. It is proposed to establish a laboratory for this purpose in the Sanitary Department.

TUBERCULOSIS :—

During 1946, 44 samples were taken for biological examination for the presence of tuberculosis from 84 milk producing farms. Many of these samples were composite samples from several farms. In three of them tubercle bacilli were found and in connection with each of two of these cases a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and excreting tuberculous milk was discovered. These cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following is a record of the work carried out at the Slaughterhouse and refers to the year ended 15th May, 1947. It

was kindly supplied by Mr. George McNeil, Superintendent of the Abattoir :—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcases seized for Tuberculosis	Parts of Carcases seized for Tuberculosis	Whole Carcases seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis	Parts of Carcases seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis
Bullocks	2,986	250	8.3	—	18	—	13
Bulls	89	25	28.0	—	5	—	6
Cows	1,253	472	37.6	16	47	11	25
Heifers	1,133	100	8.8	1	18	2	15
Swine	1,598	79	4.9	1	1	7	10
Sheep	28,565	—	—	—	—	32	8
Calves	1,265	1	.07	1	—	29	1
Total	36,889	927	2.5	19	89	81	78

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial seizure of carcasses :—

Total Seizure.—Tuberculosis, 19 ; pyrexia, 29 ; decomposition, 9 ; emaciation, 28 ; pyaemia, 1 ; joint ill, 3 ; dropsy, 1 ; pneumonia, 1 ; peritonitis, 3 ; septic metritis, 2 ; enteritis, 1 ; injuries, 3.

Partial Seizure.—Tuberculosis, 89 ; injuries, 41 ; parasites, 11 ; arthritis, 6 ; adhesions, 12 ; abscesses, 6 ; melanosis, 1 ; oedema, 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs destroyed during the year was 26 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 13 lbs.

The routine inspection of butchers shops and cold stores was as usual carried out by the Slaughterhouse staff and no particular problems creating difficulty arose.

All the tinned meat supplied locally as part of the meat ration passes through the slaughterhouse and is thoroughly examined by the staff. This entails a very considerable amount of work.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

HOUSING :—

A considerable amount of house building was carried out during the year, although when one considers the problem to be solved it seems to be entirely insufficient : it was, however, as great as was possible under the circumstances.

NEW HOUSES :—

The following information was provided by the Master of Works regarding houses certified for occupancy during 1946 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITY—151 houses.

John Street Scheme—

12 houses of 4 apartments.

Orchard Scheme—

12 houses of 5 apartments.

Grieve Road Scheme—

37 houses of 4 apartments.

50 houses of 3 apartments.

Broomhill Street Scheme—

18 houses of 3 apartments.

Strone Farm Scheme (experimental block)—

18 houses of 3 apartments.

House Requisition—

2 houses of 2 apartments.

2 houses of 3 apartments.

SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION,—Transitional Houses
—144 houses.

These were situated at Grieve Road and North and South Maukinhill. All the houses were of three apartments.

MINISTRY OF WORKS—Prefabricated Houses—61 houses.

Bridgend—30 houses of 3 apartments.

Auchneagh—31 houses of 3 apartments.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—

12 houses.

Houses sub-divided to create additional houses—

4 houses of 4 apartments.

5 houses of 5 apartments.

1 house of 6 apartments.

1 house of 7 apartments.

New houses—1.

Unfit Houses.—Two houses, which during 1946 became subjects of undertakings to close when the tenants received alternative accommodation, were in fact closed during the year. One other such case is still outstanding.

Ninety nine such houses, subject to undertakings in previous years, still remain to be dealt with.

Decrowding.—A total of 390 families, comprising 2,186 persons, were de-crowded. Of these 108 tenants and 25 sub-tenants were re-housed in permanent houses while four tenants, 235 sub-tenants and 8 families rendered homeless were re-housed in temporary houses. An illness factor existed in the households of 35 of the tenants and 16 of the sub-tenants noted above.

Sub-letting.—It has been ascertained from visitation of Corporation housing schemes that approximately one-third of the Local Authority's houses are sub-let. It would seem, therefore, that this condition is becoming more marked in municipal houses in the Burgh.

Environmental Conditions.—The environmental conditions of many tenements are unsatisfactory but this is due in considerable measure to, (1) the disturbance produced by the erection of air-raid shelters which was never cleared up, and (2) the condition of many such shelters which still remain. A number of these are used, more or less as public conveniences by persons not occupying the adjacent houses and every possible measure should be taken to have these nuisances removed at the earliest possible moment.

TOWN PLANNING :—

Work continued steadily on the development of the town planning scheme and Sir Frank Mears' final report is in preparation. It is hoped that the report and the relative plans will be presented during 1947 when it is proposed to put them on exhibition to the public.

The development of the Larkfield Area is in progress, much of the road and sewer work being well advanced and the construction of some of the houses is proceeding satisfactorily. Arrangements are being made for dealing with the sewage temporarily, pending the completion of the Kip Valley Sewer.

SEWERAGE, RIVER POLLUTION AND NUISANCES

The Master of Works has kindly provided the following information :—

While there was, during periods of exceptional rainfall, apparent overloading of one or two sewers which receive the discharge from the extending housing areas, flooding has been negligible. Measures are under consideration for providing relief to the sewers in question. Apart from one or two minor break-downs which were immediately dealt with, the rest of the sewers have acted efficiently. All arrangements pertaining to the new Kip Valley sewer have been completed and the contract for its construction has been let to a well known firm. The work will be started immediately the supply of pipes is forthcoming.

There was no complaint of the pollution of streams during the year.

No medical certificates were required in connection with nuisances.

FACTORY ACTS

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 599, of which 230 were non-mechanical.

Four hundred and thirty-six inspections were carried out by the sanitary staff and 9 notices, along with a number of warnings were issued regarding the necessity for sanitary action. In two factories the sanitary conveniences were thoroughly overhauled to conform with the regulations.

Three lists, containing 184 names of out-workers, were received and 70 intimations with 98 names were issued to other authorities.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly provided by the Water Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works:—

A full supply of water for domestic, trade and mill power purposes was maintained throughout the year. The minimum supply available was on 31st August when the water in store in the various reservoirs amounted to 117 days for all purposes. Quarterly chemical analyses of water taken from the various sources were made by the Public Analyst and these were found to be satisfactory. The quantity used for domestic purposes during the year was approximately 50 gallons per head per day.

Chlorination of the whole supply was continued throughout the year and fortnightly samples collected by the Sanitary Inspector were sent for bacteriological examination. The results have almost invariably been regarded as highly satisfactory but the water before chlorination cannot be said to be free from indications of possible pollution. Fortnightly tests of the amount of available chlorine in the supply are also made but the results of these vary considerably throughout the year.

METEOROLOGY

The Water Engineer has also provided the following information—

The rainfall during the year, as gauged at Prospecthill Water Works, amounted to 53.78 inches against 56.29 inches during 1945. The mean rainfall for 55 years (1890 to 1944) at the same station amounted to 62.16 inches.

Bright sunshine amounted in all to 1277.6 hours as against 1236.4 hours during 1945.

PROPAGANDA

The Medical Officer's monthly bulletin continued to be published in the Greenock Telegraph and by this means the attention of the public was drawn to various health questions which cropped up from time to time.

The usual propaganda arrangements were made as in past years and in addition members of the staff gave talks to several organised guilds and other bodies.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

	Number Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Births (incl. Illegitimate)	1,656	56	48	1,648	867	781
Illegitimate Births	73	4	11	80	42	38
Still-births	62	—	2	63	34	29
Marriages	724	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	974	82	78	970	514	456

(B) DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES IN AGE GROUPS.

AGES	Population estimated at Mid-year by M.O.H.	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population	Average Death-rate per 1,000 of population during preceding 5 years.
Under 1 year	1,675	102	10.52	60.89	78.55
From 1—4 years	5,929	13	1.34	2.19	5.75
" 5—9 "	7,795	7	0.72	0.89	1.70
" 10—14 "	7,595	10	1.03	1.31	1.73
" 15—24 "	13,418	36	3.71	2.68	3.96
" 25—34 "	11,028	44	4.54	3.98	4.02
" 35—44 "	9,337	47	4.84	5.03	6.69
" 45—54 "	8,190	96	9.90	11.72	12.52
" 55—64 "	5,910	153	15.77	25.88	28.68
" 65—74 "	3,198	227	23.40	7.98	72.03
" 75—84 "	1,022	190	19.59	185.90	166.92
" 85 and over	138	45	4.64	326.08	234.17
Total	75,231	970	100.00	12.89	14.04

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE											75—	85 and over.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85		
Diarrhoea (all ages)	14	9	5	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis, Acute or Chronic	24	12	12	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	4	7	2	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System	9	6	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Skin and Organs of Movement	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congen. Deb., Prem. Birth, Mal-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
formations, etc.	66	37	29	65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age	28	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Road Transport Accidents	9	8	1	—	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	7	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	31	19	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	29	19	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	5	6	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	970	514	456	102	13	7	10	36	44	47	96	153	227	190	45	—

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Public Health Districts). MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—1946.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICT												Death-rate per 1,000 of population			
	A.			B.			C.			D.				Total		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.		M.	F.	T.
Enteric Fever (Inclgd Paratyphoid)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	0.027
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.013
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.013
Diphtheria	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	0.040
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	11	25	2	1	3	6	9	15	15	14	29	37	35	72	0.957
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	7	4	11	0.146
Syphilis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.013
Influenza	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	5	0.066
Measles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.013
Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.013
Cancer, Malignant Tumours	31	19	50	11	5	16	14	11	25	19	24	43	75	59	134	1.781
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000
Acute Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000
Diabetes Mellitus	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	6	6	0.080
Other General Diseases	—	4	4	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	7	11	0.146
Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	13	16	29	3	11	14	13	16	29	14	14	28	43	57	100	1.329
Other Diseases of Nervous System	6	3	9	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	4	5	9	8	17	0.226
Heart Disease	49	30	79	11	13	24	30	26	56	26	19	45	116	88	204	2.712
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	1	12	—	3	3	4	6	10	3	3	6	18	13	31	0.412
Bronchitis	10	8	18	5	5	10	5	4	9	3	5	8	23	22	45	0.598
Pneumonia	13	5	18	3	4	7	7	3	10	5	4	9	28	16	44	0.685
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	5	9	—	2	2	2	2	4	—	—	2	6	11	17	0.226

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	District												Death-rate per 1,000 of population				
	A.			B.			C.			D.				Total			
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.		M.		F.	T.
	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.		F.	T.		
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	0.080	
Diarrhoea (all ages) ...	6	3	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	5	9	5	14	0.186	
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	0.040	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	0.027	
Other Diseases of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	4	5	0.066	
Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	5	4	9	0.120	
Nephritis, Acute or Chronic ...	3	4	7	2	4	6	3	4	7	4	—	—	12	12	24	0.319	
Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System	—	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	—	—	7	4	11	0.146	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	
Other Puerperal Causes ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	0.066	
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	0.040	
Congen. Deb., Prem. Birth, Mal-																	
formations, etc. ...	19	20	39	1	1	2	10	7	17	5	2	7	35	30	65	0.864	
Old Age ...	5	9	14	4	3	7	4	8	12	6	3	9	19	23	42	0.558	
Suicide ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	6	7	0.093	
Road Transport Accidents ...	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	0.120	
Other Violence ...	5	3	8	2	3	5	7	3	10	5	3	8	19	12	31	0.412	
Causes Ill-defined or unknown ...	7	4	11	1	1	2	5	4	9	5	—	5	18	9	27	0.359	
ALL CAUSES ...	215	171	386	50	60	110	124	114	238	125	111	236	514	456	970	12.892	

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES
PER 1,000—REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1945.

Year	Population	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1881-1885	71,578	22.19	37.95	139	2.35	0.96
1885-1890	72,073	18.92	32.23	127	2.03	0.69
1891	63,432	22.54	32.55	163	1.82	0.56
1892	63,027	19.74	35.83	116	2.01	0.65
1893	62,713	20.90	32.96	134	1.59	0.65
1894	62,400	19.23	32.20	133	2.09	0.49
1895	62,090	23.06	33.84	152	1.62	0.82
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896	61,781	17.84	33.08	120	1.76	0.55
1897	61,475	22.17	33.05	159	2.06	0.68
1898	61,170	21.38	35.20	136	2.07	0.83
1899	67,269	19.64	31.01	142	1.70	0.83
1900	67,776	19.18	32.50	130	1.59	0.84
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901	68,264	19.45	29.84	132	1.46	0.90
1902	68,756	19.85	31.74	122	1.81	0.94
1903	69,252	18.93	29.56	144	1.68	0.80
1904	69,749	17.65	30.09	123	1.20	0.83
1905	70,253	18.78	30.49	116	1.31	1.05
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906	70,758	17.89	32.21	127	1.34	1.25
1907	71,269	17.79	30.25	104	1.54	1.08
1908	71,783	17.00	30.31	118	1.21	1.12
1909	73,214	15.01	26.73	95	1.09	1.09
1910	74,667	18.87	28.85	129	1.16	0.96
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911	75,028	18.44	30.73	113	1.50	0.95
1912	76,337	18.70	31.30	119	1.44	1.02
1913	77,156	18.22	31.03	116	1.47	0.86
1914	77,642	18.04	32.84	108	1.00	0.91
1915	77,695	20.14	29.49	145	1.15	0.91
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES
PER 1,000—*Continued.*

Year	Population	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.88	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	26.78	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.44
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14

TABLE V.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1946.

DISEASE	By WHOM REPORTED							TOTAL
	House-holders	House-holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Medical Officers	Registrars	Midwives	
Pneumonia	—	—	32	—	—	11	—	43
Enteric Fever	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Diphtheria	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	66
Scarlet Fever	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	131
Puerperal Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21
Dysentery	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Malaria	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	892	—	10	3	10	—	—	915
Chickenpox	840	—	3	4	12	—	—	859
Whooping Cough	468	—	2	2	9	—	—	481
Mumps	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	2,227	—	307	9	31	11	3	2,588

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1946.

MONTH	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Dysentery	Malaria.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia.	Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ophthalmia Deonatorum.	Total.
January	6	4	33	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	10	56	3	78	2	—	185
February	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	61	14	76	4	—	178
March	6	—	9	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	64	21	81	2	—	188
April	10	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	71	138	71	2	1	312
May	4	2	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	79	284	49	3	—	438
June	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	118	215	22	—	—	370
July	3	2	7	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	42	48	4	—	—	114
August	3	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	21	14	—	—	72
September	5	1	12	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	24	47	21	3	—	121
October	9	2	12	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	46	53	26	4	1	159
November	6	2	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	120	28	19	4	1	191
December	7	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	164	43	20	3	—	257
TOTAL	66	21	131	18	2	4	11	4	2	1	43	859	915	481	27	3	2,538

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
WITH NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL—1946.

District	Cases	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Dysentery	Malaria.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia	Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	TOTAL
A	{ Ascertained Removed	37 35	8 —	68 68	11 11	— —	3 3	3 —	2 —	1 1	1 —	14 1	274 3	453 3	206 —	19 —	2 —	1,102 125
B	{ Ascertained Removed	4 4	5 —	11 11	4 4	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	11 —	129 —	111 —	68 —	1 —	1 —	347 19
C	{ Ascertained Removed	11 11	5 1	30 30	3 3	2 2	1 1	3 —	— —	1 1	— —	12 —	278 —	205 1	123 —	5 —	— —	6,679 50
D	{ Ascertained Removed	13 12	3 —	22 22	— —	— —	— —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	6 —	178 1	146 3	84 1	2 —	— —	457 39
SHIPS	{ Ascertained Removed	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3
TOTAL	{ Ascertained Removed	66 63	21 1	131 131	18 18	2 2	4 4	11 1	4 1	2 2	1 —	43 1	859 4	915 7	481 1	27 —	3 —	2,588 236

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1946.

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOOPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.
1900	2.55	0.17	6.93	1.19	0.4	34.56	5.48	0.13	2.41	9.42	1.09	11.58
1901	7.92	0.42	5.36	8.93	0.17	19.67	0.82	0.35	3.24	1.87	0.36	19.53
1902	7.79	0.85	11.00	1.06	0.43	41.09	26.44	0.49	1.87	1.26	0.13	10.34
1903	2.33	0.11	4.93	0.54	0.12	23.68	0.66	0.02	4.34	6.55	1.02	15.63
1904	1.07	0.07	6.66	1.17	0.27	23.17	30.28	0.83	2.74	3.59	0.32	9.16
1905	2.81	0.32	11.61	0.88	0.21	24.19	31.31	0.82	2.63	5.50	0.76	13.95
1906	1.92	0.08	4.41	0.70	0.12	18.00	4.04	0.12	3.14	2.54	0.28	11.11
1907	2.16	0.05	2.59	0.75	0.14	18.51	19.68	0.46	2.35	3.70	0.68	18.56
1908	0.97	0.01	1.42	0.72	0.16	23.07	14.76	0.58	3.96	3.63	0.47	13.02
1909	2.89	0.04	1.41	1.05	0.13	12.98	1.73	0.02	1.57	4.73	0.65	13.83
1910	5.02	0.14	2.93	1.27	0.18	14.73	38.45	1.21	3.16	3.87	0.45	11.76
1911	5.18	0.18	3.59	1.94	0.09	9.85	4.45	0.17	3.89	5.85	0.42	7.28
1912	10.02	0.49	4.96	1.21	0.13	10.75	19.93	0.66	3.35	4.12	0.36	8.88
1913	5.59	0.24	4.39	1.03	0.18	17.50	19.99	0.41	2.07	9.40	0.63	6.74
1914	2.65	0.05	1.94	1.76	0.12	7.29	11.86	0.33	2.82	4.22	0.33	7.92
1915	1.90	0.11	6.08	1.72	0.16	9.70	14.32	0.65	4.58	9.38	0.73	7.81
1916	3.73	0.76	2.04	1.61	0.19	11.81	17.16	0.95	5.55	0.72	0.05	7.01
1917	2.74	0.06	2.29	1.23	0.12	10.20	10.12	0.20	1.99	11.43	0.80	7.05
1918	1.36	0.01	0.91	0.70	0.03	5.35	10.19	1.25	12.33	4.53	0.33	7.47
1919	3.95	0.06	1.58	1.10	0.03	3.40	15.26	0.32	2.13	2.36	0.16	6.91
1920	1.47	0.04	3.36	1.28	0.07	5.82	5.71	0.24	4.34	6.88	0.27	3.97
1921	1.31	0.01	0.93	1.76	0.07	4.19	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
1922	1.36	0.01	0.90	1.04	0.08	8.23	36.32	2.17	5.98	18.31	0.98	5.36

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—RATES—1900-1946.—Continued.

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 100.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 100.	Case mortality rate per cent.
1923	4.90	0.07	1.50	1.37	0.07	5.35	6.31	0.14	2.33	0.41	0.02	5.88
1924	2.64	0.06	2.30	1.79	0.06	3.40	23.02	0.59	2.59	15.87	0.54	3.45
1925	1.21	0.01	1.01	2.11	0.09	4.65	1.07	0.00	0.00	6.83	0.39	5.76
1926	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.13	4.04	24.57	0.46	1.89	0.71	0.01	1.72
1927	3.48	0.06	1.77	3.20	0.03	1.15	7.76	0.02	0.31	5.24	0.09	1.88
1928	0.84	0.01	1.49	2.91	0.17	6.06	29.49	1.02	3.46	8.53	0.51	6.06
1929	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.07	3.03	0.52	0.02	4.64	6.25	0.46	7.44
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.65	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.61	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.14	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.63	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.39
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.00	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	3.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20